

commerce on or about July 7, 1937, by the Porus-Lastic Corporation from Avon, Mass., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Porulastic The improved Bandage with Aseptic Gauze."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely on the label, "Aseptic Gauze," since it was not free from viable micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Aseptic Gauze" was false and misleading in that it created the impression that the said article was free from viable micro-organisms; whereas it was not free from viable micro-organisms.

On October 11, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28990. Misbranding of Quadine. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Cartons of Quadine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41557. Sample No. 57542-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects in the treatment of skin diseases and other external conditions of man and dogs.

On January 31, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight dozen cartons of Quadine at West Hartford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 30, 1937, from Toledo, Ohio, by the Allen Co., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Quadine * * * made only by the Allen Company Toledo, Ohio."

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted of a green oil containing chiefly pine oil and kerosene.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements, (carton) "I Don't Have to Scratch Anymore" * * * The Great Skin Conditioner * * * As a Healing Agent for Sores, Wounds, Etc. Unfailing Relief for Ringworm," (circular enclosed in the carton) "Quadine as a useful aid in skin and coat conditioning. * * * It is particularly effective in correcting bad coat conditions. * * * Quadine has saved, comforted and beautified valuable dogs for breeders and owners. * * * kennel protection. * * * Quadine constitutes an insurance * * * While we cannot guarantee that enthusiastic Quadine users always have correctly diagnosed some of the conditions which they have treated with Quadine, our confidence in the standing and intelligence of these people is such that we offer you Quadine for similar purposes * * * Coat Conditioning Reasons for lack of hair growth and luster are many. * * * Dandruff is often a cause. * * * Quadine tends to restore proper action by dissolving wax or soapy particles. Quadine will be found a useful aid in treatment of external causes of poor skin or coat. Any normally healthy dog should have a beautiful, glossy coat of hair if sprayed with Quadine weekly. * * * Cropping tails and Broken Or Bleeding Tails. After cropping tail or ears apply Quadine with absorbent cotton. Do not bandage. Users have found Quadine remarkably effective on broken tails of Great Danes by simply soaking the tail in Quadine. Do Not Bandage. Wounds, Bites, Scratches, Spray or apply with cloth on to affected parts. Quadine aids healing * * * Frequency of application should be regulated by seriousness of case. Users comment on the absence of scars when Quadine-treated wounds heal. * * * Eczema, Skin Diseases, Sores, Ulcers. It is not possible here to list or to define all the skin diseases and sores that may affect dogs, nor to state truthfully that Quadine or any other remedy will be of aid in the treatment of all of them. We say only that Quadine users have reported satisfactory and in many cases amazing results in a great variety of skin affections, which may or may not have been properly diagnosed by the user. If your dog has a similar bad skin condition try Quadine, giving repeated treatments on and around the areas which are visibly affected. If the bad condition persists see your veterinary. * * * Quadine aids in restoring natural hair luster. * * * Quadine aids in producing animals with beautiful, lustrous pelts. Write for further details. For Human Use * * * for external application on many types of sores, fever blisters, cold sores, * * * wounds, ulcers, dog bites, * * * sore gums, trench mouth, * * * For treatment of dandruff scales apply Quadine to scalp before retiring.

* * * For callouses apply night and morning until callous starts to peel. (In about three to five days.) In treatment of * * * Ringworm infection (Barber's Itch) apply Quadine freely to affected areas," were statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, and were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

The article was alleged to be misbranded also in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, as set forth in notice of judgment No. 1631 published under that act.

On April 18, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28991. Adulteration and misbranding of turpentine. U. S. v. Frank F. Lefkoff (Authorized Brands). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 39491. Sample Nos. 13394-C, 15892-C, 16195-C.)

This product was represented to be pure gum spirits of turpentine but consisted of steamed-distilled wood turpentine.

On June 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Frank F. Lefkoff, trading under the name of Authorized Brands, at Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendant on or about July 29 and October 13 and 30, 1936, from the State of Georgia into the States of Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, of quantities of alleged pure gum spirits of turpentine which was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Authorized Brand Pure Gum Spirits Turpentine * * * Packed and Guaranteed by Authorized Brands, Atlanta, Ga."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, i. e., spirits of turpentine, but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity of spirits of turpentine as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation; that the said standard specified that spirits of turpentine should be "the volatile oil distilled from the oleoresin obtained from *Pinus palustris* Miller and other species of *Pinus* (Fam. Pinaceae) which yield exclusively turpene oils"; and that it was not such product but was steamed-distilled wood turpentine obtained in whole or in part by steam distillation of pine wood.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pure Gum Spirits Turpentine," borne on the bottles, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was gum spirits of turpentine; whereas it was not gum spirits of turpentine but was steam-distilled wood turpentine. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, gum spirits of turpentine.

On October 2, 1937, a plea of guilty having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$25.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28992. Misbranding of valium. U. S. v. 25 Bottles of Valium. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41904. Sample No. 13911-D.)

This product was misbranded because of false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims in its labeling. It was misbranded further because it was represented as complying with all laws, including all food and drug laws; whereas it did not comply with the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

On March 8, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 bottles of Valium at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20 and December 7, 1937, from Waltham, Mass., by Clematis Laboratories, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of tablets containing calcium sulphide with a red sugar coating.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements contained in a circular within the package, on the carton, and on the bottle label falsely and fraudulently represented its curative and therapeutic effectiveness in the treatment of varicose veins, varicose ulcers, and hemorrhoids (piles). It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing